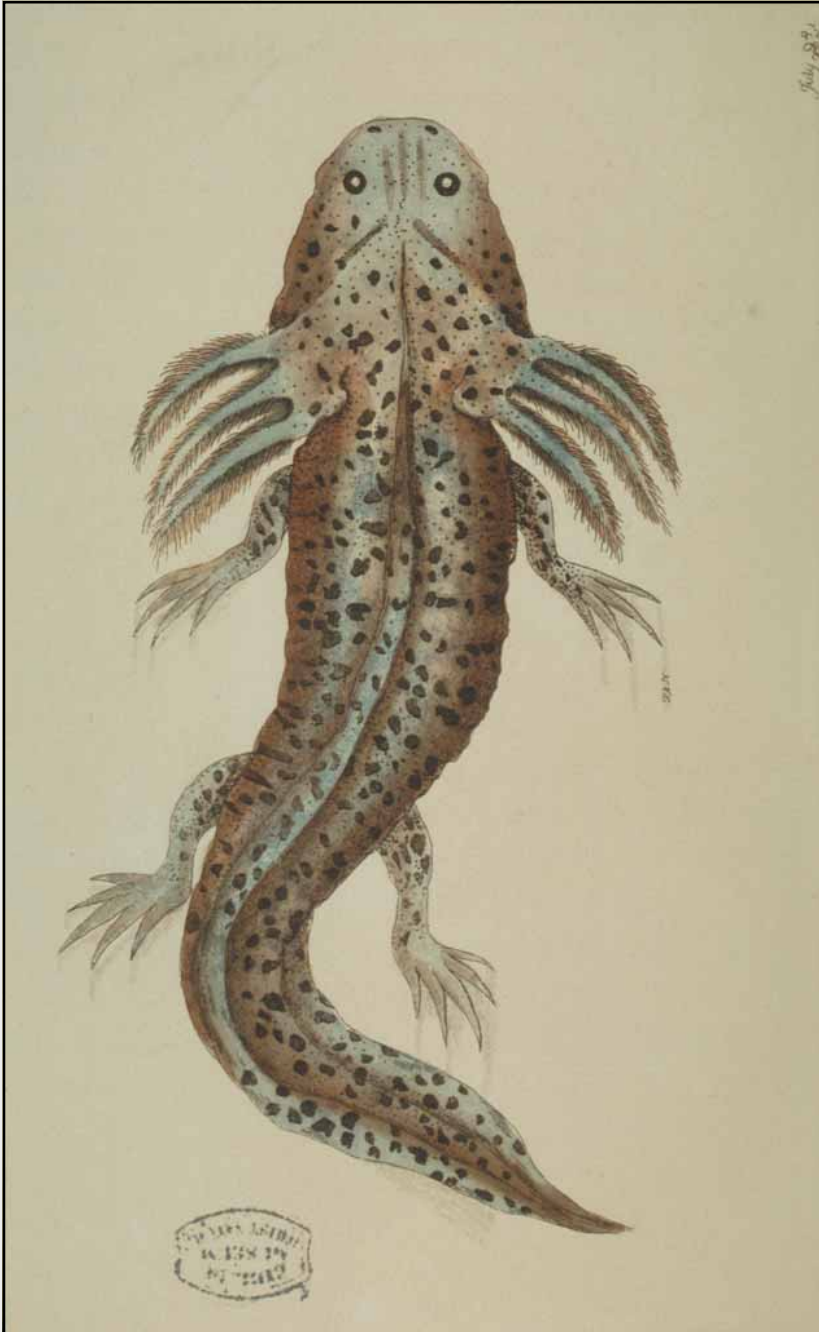


International Society for the History and Bibliography of Herpetology



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International Society for the History and Bibliography of Herpetology

The **ISHBH** is a not-for-profit organization established to bring together individuals for whom the history and bibliography of herpetology is appealing and to promote the knowledge of related topics among members and the general public. Membership is open to anyone who shares the aims of the society.

Membership. The biennial fee is US \$30 (students US \$10, life membership US \$300). This fee includes a subscription to the society's biannual *Newsletter and Bulletin* (members can obtain back issues for \$7.50 each). Payment can be made with a personal check in USD or a money order. Members worldwide with access to Postal Giro can pay to PostGiro, Sweden, account 455120-6 with the equivalent amounts in any currency.

Members are encouraged to contribute with articles, news of meetings, hints on antiquarian trade, book reviews or participate in a literature exchange forum. The society organizes seminars, visits to libraries, museums, research stations, etc. in connection with herpetological meetings with international participation. The society works to facilitate informal contacts among members so that the members can informally meet, offer support in knowledge and transact exchanges of literature and ephemera.

Formal application for membership shall be directed to the chairperson and should be addressed: International Society for the History and Bibliography of Herpetology (ISHBH), Box 2123, SE-220 02 Lund, SWEDEN

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Instructions for Authors

Authors submitting a manuscript do so on the understanding that the work has not been published before and is not being considered for publication elsewhere. All manuscripts are peer reviewed. Each issue of the *Newsletter and Bulletin* is submitted to BIOSIS (U.K.) so that articles can be indexed for inclusion in the *Zoological Record*.

The language of the *Newsletter and Bulletin* is English. British English or American English spelling and terminology may be used, but either one should be used consistently throughout the article. Consult the latest issue of the *Newsletter and Bulletin* for article format. The Editor reserves the right to adjust style to maintain uniformity.

All manuscripts and illustrations should be submitted in electronic form. Use Rich Text Format (*.rtf) for manuscripts (if it is sent as a text file it should be accompanied by a hard copy to clarify formatting). Considering the often delicate nature of illustrations in antiquarian books we feel that it is best that the owner of the work makes arrangements for scanning. However, you should contact the Editor first for advice. Color illustrations can be included but incur extra costs which will be at the author's expense (with exception of cover illustrations). Originals may in certain cases be submitted to the Editor for scanning but the Editor must be contacted first. (Note: The ISHBH cannot take responsibility for material sent by post.)

We prefer to receive manuscripts and illustrations as an e-mail attachment (contact the Editor first). However, files may also be sent by post on a CD-ROM, 100 Mb Zip cartridge or 3 1/2 inch diskette. These items should be labeled with the name(s) of the author(s) and file(s) submitted, as well as contact information.

About the cover

The frontispiece of this issue is a reproduction of Plate 342, Vol. IX, from *The Naturalist's Miscellany*, discussed in detail in Patrick David and Alain Dubois' article on page 26. The plate, dated July 1, 1798, depicts "The Mexican Tadpole, *Gyrinus mexicanus*", which is known today as the Axolotl, *Ambystoma mexicanum*, and was drawn by George Shaw. Cover photograph © Bibliothèque Centrale, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 2001.

Society News

Message from the Chairperson

In an essay that appeared in the first issue of the Newsletter (1999) I reflected on the impact of the Internet on the antiquarian book trade. Since that time a steady improvement of Internet services has taken place. Aspects of layout eventually attracted attention from web site designers and in due course the Internet developed to be fairly user-friendly. For more costly items, color pictures of the books themselves and a selection of plates now often accompany the descriptions. Those dealers with a quality range of natural history books have adapted to the new market conditions. The sellers often inform their clientele on e-mail when a new catalogue is put up on the web.

On the whole, buyers and sellers can now easily find each other the Internet. Any antiquarian book that traditionally has been considered scarce simply because it was difficult or virtually impossible to find, can now often be located quickly with the aid of search services on a handful international web sites such as Bibliofind, ABAA-booknet, and Zentralen Verzeichnis Antiquarischer Bücher (ZVAB). When one receives a particular offer from a dealer or individual the market can easily be checked for other available copies for collation and to compare prices. The availability of catalogues on electronic media (EM) also affords an opportunity to build a personal list of references by downloading selected text and illustrations to one's own computer or server.

By saving printed catalogues one can build up a wealth of information useful for a bibliophile but at the same time, it is very tedious to retrieve

any specific record from hoards of catalogues without an extraordinary memory. When the same catalogues are available on EM one can quickly search and find the desired reference using only the computer's find-function and an appropriate keyword.

Printed catalogues still endure in spite of the high costs of production and distribution. But they no longer arrive in the mailbox with the regularity they did just a few years ago. However, as long as books themselves survive as the preferred medium for texts and pictures we can expect that the antiquarian book catalogues will at least coexist with the Internet.

During the time that the Internet has existed, the prices for at least the more costly books have generally increased steadily. Whether this is a consequence of the Internet as a new marketplace, an increase in people's awareness of the historical aspects of science or simply an higher appreciation of hand colored plate books cannot easily be established.

With this issue of the Newsletter and Bulletin we conclude the activities of the society for the first membership term of two years since its inception in 1998. The distribution of the members according to three different criteria: nationality, profession, and membership category are presented in the table below.

It is now the time to renew ISHBH membership for another two years. The dues will remain as before and it is my hope that you will remain as a member and participate in our activities.

Richard Wahlgren

ISHBH at end of year 2000 - Membership Analysis					
By Country		By Profession		By Membership Category	
USA	51	Education or Research	36	Regular	66
Sweden	17	Other	20	Student	12
Germany	4	Book trader	12	Institution	6
United Kingdom	4	Student	9	Life	6
Canada	3	Other biological profession	7		
Hungary	2	Librarian or Library	6		
Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Malaysia,					
Switzerland, The Bahamas, The Netherlands – one member each.					
				Total membership: 90	

The SOCIETY Meeting 2001

The ISHBH will hold its next business meeting in conjunction with the 11th Ordinary General Meeting of the Societas Europaea Herpetologica, July 13-17, 2001 in Zalec, Slovenia. As this is our society's first meeting outside of North America it will allow European members easy access to our meetings. We hope that this will be an opportunity to attract new members and showcase our Newsletter and Bulletin. After the business meeting, which will take place on Sunday, July 15, we will have our traditional luncheon gathering, open to both current and prospective members.

Information on the General Meeting and forms for registration are available on their web site: <http://www.zalec.si/radoziv/ogmseh/aplicat.htm>.

The ISHBH will also be represented at the Herpetologists' League/Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA, July 27-31, 2001. In order to accommodate our North American members, who may be unable to make it to Slovenia, there will be an informal assembly of ISHBH members in Indianapolis. This will include a gathering at a nearby restaurant and a

brief recounting of the results of the business meeting held in Zalec. All members should watch for details on the meeting bulletin boards. The date and time of our gathering will be determined once the final schedule of presentations and other events for the meeting is established. Information regarding meeting registration is available at <http://www.ukans.edu/~ssar/ind.html>

Looking ahead, the ISHBH is also planning a formal role in the 4th World Congress of Herpetology to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in December 2001. You will receive more information about this meeting later.

Aaron M. Bauer

Agenda for the Business meeting in Zalec

1. Opening of the meeting and welcome address
2. Approving of the agenda
3. Election of a meeting chairperson
4. Election of a meeting secretary to take the minutes
5. Approval of the Treasurer's Report for 2000
6. Granting freedom of responsibility for the Executive Committee
7. Discussions on activities of the society
8. New business
9. Closing of the meeting

Other News

Slithy Toves: A Picture-Book of Classic Herpetological Illustrations

SSAR has just issued an outstanding album of illustrations from herpetological books dating from the 16th to the early 20th centuries. It results from a display arranged by the Kenneth Spencer Research Library of the University of Kansas on the occasion of the society's 1996 meeting. (Coincidentally, it was at a roundtable workshop in the Spencer Library during this meeting that the ISHBH began to take shape.) The author of the book, Sally Haines, is in charge of the natural history collections at the Spencer. The bulk of the volume

consists of 85 full-color reproductions of illustrations from classic works. Some of the earliest books represented in this volume are by Pliny, Abbatius, Topsell, Seba, Linnaeus, and Rösel von Rosenhof, with later ones by Daudin, Rüppell, Bonaparte, Schlegel, and Fayrer, among many others. There is a special section on books about the Western Hemisphere, including works by Sloane, Catesby, Bartram, Spix, Holbrook, Cuvier, and Agassiz.

Continued on page 39...

A Herpetological Analysis of Shaw and Nodder's *Vivarium Naturae* or *The Naturalist's Miscellany* (1789 - 1813), a 24-volume Series on Natural History

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Introduction

George Shaw (December 10, 1751 - July 22, 1813), a leading British naturalist, was one of the most prominent zoologists of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. The career and enormous influence on the zoology and zoologists of the time of this indefatigable author were summarized in Adler (1989) and Smith & David (1999). That Shaw proved to be a rather poor museum curator was largely compensated for by his enormous bibliographical output (see Smith & David, 1999: 7-8).

One of his masterpieces will remain the 14 volumes of the *General Zoology*, a deep insight into knowledge of zoology of that time, and the first comprehensive zoological work in English. The third volume of *General Zoology*, divided into two parts published in January 1802 (Shaw, 1802a-b), covers the "Amphibia", namely the modern amphibians and reptiles, and was the first world summary of herpetology written in English (Adler, 1989; Smith & David, 1999). This book, reprinted by the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles in 1999, included the descriptions of 119 new or renamed species, and is undoubtedly one of the basic works of herpetology.

However, one could consider that this fundamental work had an ancestor, much less scientific in scope, although containing descriptions of new species. In his *General Zoology*, George

Shaw (1802a-b) indeed often cited accounts previously published in one of his other publications, the lesser known *The Naturalist's Miscellany*, often cited as the *Vivarium Naturae*, or *The Naturalist's Miscellany*, sometimes called the *Naturae Vivarii*. This work is often, and quite erroneously as explained below, credited solely to Shaw, or Shaw & Nodder, whereas Frederick P. Nodder, and subsequently Elizabeth Nodder and Richard Nodder, were also involved in the preparation of the series. It is a major piece of work, which, in 24 volumes and 1064 plates published between 1789 and 1813, depicted a wide selection of invertebrates, corals and plants, and vertebrates, including reptiles and amphibians.

The literature does not throw much light on the herpetological contents of this work, in which several species were described. It is especially rare to find accurate citations of the titles and contents for a given volume. Although Sherborn (1895) and Allen (1912) clarified the dates of publication of the various parts, their contents are rarely discussed. The recent reprint by the SSAR of Volume III of Shaw's *General Zoology*, and our researches on the literature used by Shaw (Smith & David, 1999), led us to examine the complete series of *The Naturalist's Miscellany* deposited in the "Bibliothèque Centrale" of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris.

As a help to our herpetological colleagues, we present in this paper a detailed analysis of the herpetological contents of this work. We provide titles and contents of all volumes which include plates of amphibians and reptiles, and suggest a standard way to cite its various parts. A table lists all plates depicting reptiles and amphibians, classified by volume, with exact date of publication as indicated on plates or derived from Allen (1912), their current name, and notes. New taxa described or names appearing in this series are discussed.

Description of *The Naturalist's Miscellany*

A very detailed description of *The Naturalist's Miscellany* was given by Lisney (1960), with a collation of all volumes, and only a summary is presented here.

This series was essentially intended to be an illustrated catalogue of the most beautiful, spectacular, or newly discovered species from the living world. A prospectus announcing the series was issued in 1789. It is reproduced verbatim in Lisney (1960: 231). It was stressed that the work would be aimed at a large audience, but with accurate descriptions in Latin and English, adopting the Linnaean binominal classification. In fact, although the texts are rather short and sometimes anecdotal, the accounts include, in the Latin text, primary references and sometimes synonyms of the described taxon. The English text seldom includes synonymies or chresonymies. The authors adopted throughout a binominal nomenclature, and, consequently, the few species which were first described in *The Naturalist's Miscellany* are nomenclaturally valid.

The Naturalist's Miscellany was issued as a series of 287 monthly fascicles in-8°, published from August 1789 to August 1813. The complete work is a collection of 1,064 brightly coloured (with the exception of a handful of uncoloured ones), usually accurate plates, and

their associated text, bilingual in Latin and English (with few exceptions, where only Latin or English languages were used alone). Unfortunately, there does not seem to exist any longer a complete set of the 287 monthly fascicles in original wrappers (Lisney, 1960: 231) which would allow us to cite them as separate unit of publications. According to Lisney, it seems that the cover page differed slightly from fascicle to fascicle. The series was purchased by subscription; as stated in the prospectus, the accounts were sold loose, to allow the subscribers to arrange the order of the accounts at their will; an index was sent to conclude each volume.

As announced in the prospectus, separate fascicles were subsequently bound in 24 volumes, under which this work is better known. Each volume covers a year (from August or July of a year to June or July of next year) and consists of two dedicatory pages (except Vol. I, see below) and from 36 to 49 plates, plus an index of one or two pages. Plates are usually dated in the early volumes, but most frequently lack any date of publication after Volume 10. However, all can seemingly be accurately dated following the analysis of Allen (1912: 11), the author to whom we also refer for more data on the division of accounts and plates per volume. Each monthly fascicle consists of 3 to 5 accounts (6 in one part of Vol. 18). Usually, an account deals with a single species. However, some species are depicted on two plates, for example *Gyrinus mexicanus* (Vol. IX, pl. 342 & 343; see front cover of the *Bulletin*), and especially the butterflies, where the adult and the caterpillar are depicted on separate plates. On the other hand, a few plates depict two species (Vol. IX, pl. 315, two species of mussel). Accounts are made of one, rarely two plates and their associated text, divided into two parts, each with its own title, namely the Latin and the English texts. Texts comprise from 2 to 10 pages per species, but one or both parts may be concluded by a blank page when the number of text pages is odd. A typical account is arranged as the Latin text, the plate, and the English text. There are variants, especially when texts are short; in this case, the

account begins with the Latin text, then the English text, and is concluded by the plate. The verso of plates is always blank. The accounts which include two plates are presented in the following order: first plate, Latin text, second plate, and English text.

Although the existing literature has paid some attention to the dates of issue, based on Sherborn's (1895) and Allen's (1912) works, the situation is much more obscure as far as the authorship, titles and contents of volumes are concerned. It is true that the authors of *The Naturalist's Miscellany* did not make citation of their volumes an easy task, due to lack of title pages in most volumes, as detailed below. In fact, only volume I has two general title pages indicating the title of the whole work, in Latin and English, followed by a special engraved title page for Volume I, which mentions a date and the publisher (Fig. 1). All other volumes have no title page properly speaking, but only two dedicatory pages in English and Latin, which however indicate the number of the volume. In all volumes, plates are numbered, although not always placed in sequential order. Pagination is even more controversial. All pages are unnumbered, and, furthermore, most accounts include one or two blank pages in order to have an even number of pages per account. We therefore suggest standard ways to cite bibliographical data in this work for future bibliography.

Authorship

As this series includes descriptions of new taxa or the publication of new zoological binomens, the authorship of accounts is of nomenclatural importance. However, the real authorship of individual accounts has seemingly not been

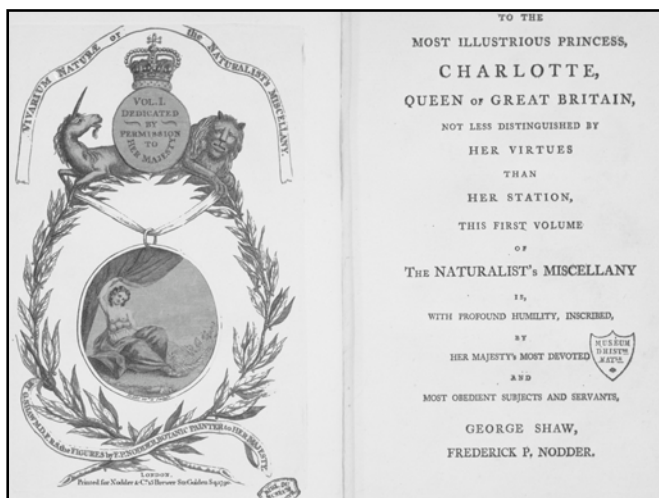


Fig. 1. Dedicatory title pages, in Latin and English, of Volume I (1789).

fully addressed. It has been common practice to credit this work merely to Shaw & Nodder, or to Shaw & F. Nodder, which is partly erroneous.

The literature usually cites the authorship of this work on the basis of the indications appearing on the title page of the volumes, and not according to the original individual fascicles. For this reason, authorship of Volumes 1 to 12 is usually credited to George Shaw and Frederick Polydore Nodder (deceased around July 1801). From Volume 13 onwards, authorship is usually credited to Shaw and Elizabeth Nodder, Frederick Nodder's widow. However, a detailed analysis of the work makes clear that a distinction in the authorship of individual accounts must be made in a more accurate way.

The title page of the very first fascicle, as reported by Lisney (1960: 232), cites the authors as "By George Shaw, M.D. F.R.S. The Figures by Fred. P. Nodder, Botanic painter to Her Majesty." To the contrary, the cover page of fascicle Nr. 273, dated 1812, cites the authors as follows: "By George Shaw, M.D. F.R.S. The Figures by Rich. P. Nodder, Botanic painter to Her Majesty." Richard P. Nodder was Frederic P. Nodder's son.

According to the few wrappers of original fascicles which we could examine, it seems clear that the authors are George Shaw and the artist(s) who authored the plates. Therefore, on a logical basis, the authorship of each fascicle should be as mentioned on the wrapper. However, this would also not be accurate as, after 1795 (Vol. 6), the plates in a fascicle may have different authors (F. Nodder, Shaw & F. Nodder, Shaw and R. Nodder, or even Shaw alone, the latter also an accomplished artist), and sometimes are not signed at all. Another problem is that there apparently remains no complete set of the 287 fascicles allowing to check the individual front wrappers.

Fortunately, most plates are signed. Therefore, the real authors of any given account within a fascicle are the author of the text, undoubtedly George Shaw, and the author of the plate(s). Dubois (1984) discussed the nomenclatural importance of the author(s) of plates. The author(s) of herpetological plates are indicated in Table 2. Now, one may discuss the order of authors' names. We suggest citing the authors by placing Shaw's name first, as he was undoubtedly the instigator of all accounts and plates, which were drawn according to his instructions.

According to these data, we suggest to retain Shaw and the artist(s) who signed the plate as the real authors of any specific account, and therefore of any zoological binomen created inside; we do not retain as authors or editors the names appearing on fascicle wrappers, in order to avoid any misinterpretations or mistakes, unless one has evidence that all plates included in the given account were really signed by the sole artist cited on the front wrapper. We also regard the names appearing on the title page of volumes, namely George Shaw and Frederick Nodder, then Elizabeth Nodder and, in one case only, Richard Nodder, as *editors* of the volumes. This interpretation is substantiated by the indication appearing on many early plates, which adds the mention "published by F. P. Nodder"

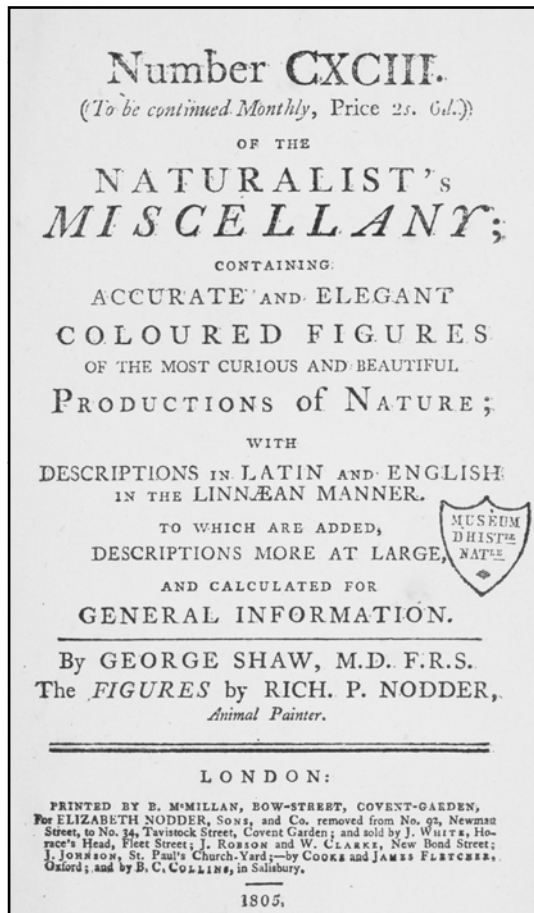


Fig. 2. Cover of an original monthly fascicle, no. 193. This was the first fascicle of Vol. 17 (1805) with the title here regarded as the original title of *The Naturalist's Miscellany*.

along with the signature of the artist. However, as the accounts may be rightly considered to be separate publications, with their own titles and date of issue, authorship of species should not be cited as "Shaw & [Artist] in Shaw and [Editors]".

Citation

Citing in a bibliography either individual accounts, according to our interpretation, or individual volumes, or the whole work, is rather controversial, because of the absence of real title pages in all volumes but the first one, and the lack of pagination. Before suggesting a standardized way to cite *The Naturalist's Mis-*

cellany, we feel it is necessary to discuss the “titles” of its components.

A title appears on wrappers of the original monthly fascicles (see Fig. 2), but, according to all copies which we examined, it is not repeated on title pages of bound volumes. It is obvious that the front wrapper was removed when fascicles were bound together. Nevertheless, as the monthly fascicles are indeed the original parts of this work, we regard here this title as the original one for *The Naturalist's Miscellany*; it is cited below.

For authors wanting to cite any given volume, the situation is not so easy, due to the fact that volumes were prepared later at the request of the subscribers. Only Volume I includes two true title pages, bearing the same title in Latin and English respectively (*Vivarium Naturae, sive... / The Naturalist's Miscellany: or...*), but this title does not appear in any of the subsequent volumes; furthermore, these title pages do not mention the publisher nor date of publication. After these unique title pages in Volume I, there appears the special engraved title page, which bears a shortened version of the general title in both languages and the number of volume, but also mentions the publisher, place of publication, and a date, plus a dedication to the Queen of England; one may suppose that Volume I had this supplementary title page because it was specifically dedicated to the queen, and this added title page was to remain one-of-a-kind. The introductory pages of Volume I are concluded by two dedicatory title pages (in Latin and English). We do not here consider that these dedicatory pages belong to the title of Volume I.

All other volumes have no title pages, but only two dedicatory title pages in English and Latin. The dedications themselves are always concluded by an abbreviated citation of the general title in which the number of the volume is included. These dedications, inscribed to famous persons of the time (Queen Charlotte of England, Archbishop of Canterbury, but also

famous naturalists like Thomas Pennant) or learned societies, act in fact as title pages of subsequent volumes, and should be cited accordingly. However, their text is quite long, and reproducing it in its entirety would prove to be cumbersome. Interested readers will find full citations of these dedications in Lisney (1960). In order to give an example of the style of dedicatory pages appearing in all volumes subsequent to Volume I, and of what would be a bibliographic citation of a volume based on its sole “title page”, we reproduce verbatim the texts appearing on title pages of Volume II.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P., 1789-1790. *Viro ornatissimo Josepho Banks, Baronetto, Regiae Societatis Londinensis eximio Praesidi: peregrinatori celeberrimo, ingenii acumine, laborum patientia, physicis per omne aevum commendatissimo, secundus hunc Naturae Vivarii Fasciculum, D.D.D. Georgius Shaw, Fredericus P. Nodder / To Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet, President of the Royal Society of London: to whose unwearied labours, enlarged knowledge, and liberal patronage, the Science of Natural history is so highly indebted, this second Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany is respectfully inscribed by George Shaw, Frederick P. Nodder.*

Consequently, we here suggest that Shaw & Nodder's work should be cited in the following three ways:

(1): Citation of individual accounts, which must show the real authors, especially for nomenclatural purposes, should give the title of the account. However, since there is no known full set of monthly fascicles, and since, moreover, some were originally bound together (see Lisney, 1960: 232), we suggest that individual accounts are better cited as being included in the corresponding volume, with its editors. Location of specific information on a given page in any account should hence be specified as “first page of Latin text”, or “second page of English text”.

(2): For citation of yearly volumes we propose using the title drawn from monthly fascicles, as it is the true title of the work, but suggest

placing it in square brackets as it is missing on the title pages of these volumes, followed by mention placed at the end of the dedications indicating the number of the volume, in both languages. However, although it slightly departs from the original words, we suggest putting the Latin text in nominative gender and to remove the Latin word *hunc*, meaning “this”. Names appearing on the title pages are hence regarded as editors of the work, and not authors. In citations of complete volumes, we suggest indicating the total number of pages, including blank ones; it is obvious that blank pages were issued with original accounts, and hence belong to the original pagination.

(3): For the general title of the work, the original titles of monthly fascicles should also be used. However, the editors of the volumes changed over the years. We propose, for citation of the whole work, to take this fact into account, and thus to consider four different general publications, with their respective editors and included volumes, as given below. The series will no longer be cited as containing 24 volumes, but it seems to us that citing in this way is more accurate on a bibliographical basis.

However, for authors who would like to cite *The Naturalist's Miscellany* as a single entity, we suggest a simplified citation, reminding them that it is not completely correct bibliographically.

According to these interpretations, the citations would appear as follows.

General Citations of the Work

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1789-1800. *The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.* London, Nodder & Co. Volumes I-XI, plates 1-444.

Shaw, George, Nodder, Frederick P. & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1800-1801. *The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.* London, Nodder & Co and Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co. Volume XII, plates 445-492.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1801-1813. *The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.* London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co. Volumes XIII, XV-XXIV, plates 493-540, 589-1064.

Shaw, George, Nodder, Elizabeth & Nodder, Richard (Eds.), 1802-1803. *The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.* London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co. Volume XIV, plates 541-588.

Simplified Citation

Shaw, George, Nodder, Frederick P., Nodder, Elizabeth & Nodder, Richard (Eds.), 1789-1813. *The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.* London, Nodder & Co and Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co. Volumes I-XXIV, plates 1-1064.

Specific Volumes - Volume I

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1789-1790. [The *Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of*

Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.] Vivarium Naturae, sive Rerum Naturalium, Variarum et Vividarum Icones, ad ipsam Naturam Depictae et Descriptae / The Naturalist's Miscellany: or Coloured Figures of Natural Objects; Drawn and Described Immediately from Nature. Vivarium Naturae or The Naturalist's Miscellany. Vol. I. Dedicated by permission to Her Majesty. London, Nodder & Co.: (1), (2), pl. 1-37, 158 unnumbered pages, (1). (See Fig. 1.)

Note. - Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1789, and July 1, 1790, includes three plates except the April, 1790, issue which contains four.

Volume II

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1790-1791. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.] Secundus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Second Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 38-74, 157 unnumbered pages, (1).*

Note. - This volume was dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society of London. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1790, and July 1, 1791, includes three plates, except the April, 1790, issue, which contains four.

Volume III and Subsequent

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1791-1792. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.] Tertius Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Third Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 75-110, 137 unnumbered pages, (1).*

Note. - This volume was dedicated to His Grace John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1791, and July 1, 1792, includes three plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1792-1793. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Quartus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Fourth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 111-146, 158 unnumbered pages, (1).*

Note. - This volume was dedicated to Mr. Thomas Pennant, a famous naturalist of the time, well-known for his works on the zoology of Great Britain. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1792, and July 1, 1793, includes three plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1793-1794. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Quintus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Fifth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 147-182, 158 unnumbered pages, (1).*

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Right Honourable Bruce Brudenell, Earl of Ailesbury. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1793, and July 1, 1794, includes three plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1794-1795. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Sextus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Sixth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 183-218, 145 unnumbered pages, (1).*

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the University of Oxford. This volume bears an important change in the artist who signed the plates: Plate 188 is signed R. N., standing for Richard Nodder; since Plate 1, all plates had been signed by Frederick P. Nodder, either as F or F. N., or George Shaw, as S, or sometimes both of them. However, all were stated to have been published by F. P. Nodder. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1794 and July 1, 1795, includes three plates; some of them are not dated.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1795-1796. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Septimus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Seventh Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 219-254, 136 unnumbered pages, (1).*

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Right Honourable Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle. Each monthly number,

issued between August 1, 1795, and July 1, 1796, includes three plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1796-1797. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Octavus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Eighth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 255-300, 180 unnumbered pages, (2).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the University of Cambridge. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1796, and July 1, 1797, includes probably four plates, but as most plates published after December 1796 are undated, the monthly distribution cannot be fully ascertained.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1797-1798. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Nonus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Ninth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 301-348, 188 unnumbered pages, (2).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to Her Grace the Dutchess of Northumberland. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1797, and July 1, 1798, includes probably four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1798-1799. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Decimus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Tenth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 349-396, 195 unnumbered pages, (2).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Royal Society of London. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1798, and July 1, 1799, probably includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), 1799-1800. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Undecimus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Eleventh Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Nodder & Co.: (2), pl. 397-444, 192 unnumbered pages, (2).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Linnaean Society of London. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1799, and July 1, 1800, includes four plates; all of them are dated.

Shaw, George, Nodder, Frederick P. & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1800-1801. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant*

coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.] *Duodecimus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Twelfth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Nodder & Co. and Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 445-492, 186 unnumbered pages, (2).

Note. - This volume bears an important change in the publisher of the plates: pl. 488, dated July 1, 1801, is still reported to have been published by F. P. Nodder, whereas pl. 489, dated Aug. 1, 1801, is credited to Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co. as publisher. We may assume that F. P. Nodder died around July, 1801. This volume does not contain any herpetological plate. This volume was dedicated to Reverend Thomas Martyn, professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1800, and July 1, 1801, includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1801-1802. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Decimus tertius Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Thirteenth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 493-540, 178 unnumbered pages, (2).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Royal Colledge [sic] of Physicians of London. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1801, and July 1, 1802, includes four plates.

Shaw, George, Nodder, Elizabeth & Nodder, Richard (Eds.), 1802-1803. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.*] *Decimus quartus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Fourteenth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 541-588, 178 unnumbered pages, (2).

Note. - Besides G. Shaw and E. Nodder, this volume is also credited to Richard Nodder, who was the artist in charge of drawing the plates since Plate 188 of Vol. 6. This is the sole instance in which his name appeared in the title. This volume was dedicated to the Trustees of the British Museum. It does not contain any herpetological plate. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1802, and July 1, 1803, seemingly includes four plates, although many of them are undated.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1803-1804. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Decimus quintus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Fifteenth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 589-636, 177 unnumbered pages, (2).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Royal College [sic] of Surgeons of London. In the volume that we examined, pl. 597 appears twice, but pl. 600 is lacking. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1803, and July 1, 1804, probably includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1804-1805. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Decimus sextus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Sixteenth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 637-684, 176 unnumbered pages, (1).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to Mr. James Parkinson, proprietor of the Leverian Museum. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1804, and July 1, 1805, probably includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1805-1806. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Decimus septimus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Seventeenth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 685-732, 184 unnumbered pages, (1).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1805, and July 1, 1806, includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1806-1807. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Decimus octavus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Eighteenth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 733-780, 186 unnumbered pages, (1).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Royal Institution of London. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1806, and July 1, 1807, probably includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1807-1808. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Decimus nonus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Nineteenth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 782-828, 186 unnumbered pages, (1).

Note. - This volume, which does not contain any herpetological plate, was dedicated to the Right Honourable Sir William Scott. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1807, and July 1, 1808, seemingly includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1808-1809. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Vicesimus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Twentieth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 829-876, 188 unnumbered pages, (1).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Right Honourable Thomas, Lord Erskine. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1808, and July 1, 1809, seemingly includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1809-1810. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Vicesimus primus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Twenty-first Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 877-924, 186 unnumbered pages, (1).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1810-1811. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Vicesimus secundus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Twenty-second Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 925-972, 186 unnumbered pages, (1).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to Dr. Peter Prattinton, of Bewdley, Worcestershire. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1810, and July 1, 1811, presumably includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1811-1812. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*] *Vicesimus tertius Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Twenty-third Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 973-1020, 194 unnumbered pages, (1).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to Rev. Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1811, and July 1, 1812, seemingly includes four plates.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Elizabeth (Eds.), 1812-1813. [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing...*]

Vicesimus quartus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Twenty-fourth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. London, Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co.: (2), pl. 1021-1064, 170 unnumbered pages + (14 unnumbered pages: *General Indexes, in Latin and English of the Subjects contained in the Twenty-Four Volumes of the Naturalist's Miscellany*).

Note. - This volume was dedicated to the Right Reverend Samuel Goodenough, Lord Bishop of Carlisle. Each monthly number, issued between August 1, 1812, and June 1, 1813, seemingly includes four plates although none of them is dated. The copy which we examined does not contain any index; data are here drawn from Lisney (1960: 245).

Individual Accounts

Shaw, George & [Artist(s)], [Date]. [Latin title / English title]. In: [Editors of the Volume], [Title of the volume]. London, [Publisher, according to volume number]: Pl. xxx, number of pages (Latin) + number of pages (English).

As examples, we present the citations that we suggest for the accounts of the taxa now known as *Bitis nasicornis* and *Daboia russelii*:

Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P., 1792. *Coluber nasicornis* / The Horn-nosed Snake. In: Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.*] *Tertius Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Third Volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany*. London, Nodder & Co.: Plate 94, 3 pages of Latin text + 3 pages of English text.

Shaw, George & Nodder, Richard P., 1797. *Coluber Russelii* / The Russelian Snake. In: Shaw, George & Nodder, Frederick P. (Eds.), [*The Naturalist's Miscellany; containing accurate and elegant coloured figures of the most curious and beautiful Productions of Nature; with descriptions in Latin and English in the Linnaean Manner. To which are added, descriptions more at large, and calculated for general information.*] *Octavus Naturae Vivarii Fasciculus / Eighth Volume of the Naturalist's Miscel-*

lany. London, Nodder & Co.: Plate 291, 2 pages of Latin text + 2 pages of English text.

This way of citing the work respects the notion of authorship as defined in the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Anonymous, 1999). We are aware that it has a drawback when plates are not signed. This case happens only a few times as far as the herpetological plates are concerned. All of them but one were published before the appearance of Richard Nodder as the artist, so we may credit them with some confidence to Frederick Nodder; whether these plates prepared by F. Nodder alone, or co-signed by Shaw & F. Nodder will not change the authorship of the taxon anyway. The last unsigned plate was published well after the demise of F. Nodder, so there is no ambiguity.

The series is concluded by the 24th volume, shorter than previous ones, due to Shaw's death on July 22, 1813. According to Lisney (1960), plates 1065 to 1068 were prepared, but were not published. We are not aware of the covered taxa, and there is no evidence to regard them as having been published in Leach & Nodder (1814-1815; see below). Consequently, we believe that the whole series is concluded with Plate 1064.

Overall Composition

The Naturalist's Miscellany encompasses all groups of the Animal Kingdom, including corals and invertebrates, with a few accounts dedicated to plants and mushrooms. Although the great majority of accounts deal with a single species (some accounts referred to specific parts of a rare animal, for example the foot of the extinct Dodo in Volume IV), some described two species. Furthermore, some species, for example the Dodo or the Indian Cobra, are treated by two accounts separated by several months. Therefore, the number of described taxa is not exactly equal to the number of plates.

The overall composition of the 24 volumes is given in Table 1, showing the total number of

Table 1. Composition of *The Naturalist's Miscellany*. The total number of accounts, plates and taxa dealt with in a given volume is shown.

<i>VOLUME</i>	<i>ACCOUNTS</i>	<i>PLATES</i>	<i>TAXA</i>	<i>Mammals</i>	<i>Birds</i>	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>Amphibians</i>	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Invertebrates</i>	<i>Plants & Mushrooms</i>
1	36	37	36	6	11	4	1	1	13	0
2	36	37	36	6	10	3	2	2	10	3
3	36	36	36	1	11	4	1	2	16	1
4	36	36	36	1	12	3	1	3	16	0
5	36	36	37	0	13	3	0	6	15	0
6	33	36	34	3	11	2	1	0	17	0
7	36	36	37	1	12	2	0	6	16	0
8	46	46	46	2	12	3	1	4	24	0
9	48	48	48	1	12	2	2	6	24	1
10	46	48	47	0	12	0	2	6	27	0
11	48	48	49	0	12	3	1	9	23	1
12	47	48	47	0	11	0	0	10	26	0
13	47	48	50	1	10	1	0	12	26	0
14	46	48	47	1	12	0	0	8	26	0
15	48	48	49	3	12	2	0	2	29	1
16	47	48	47	0	13	1	0	2	31	0
17	47	48	47	1	12	1	0	6	27	0
18	48	48	48	1	12	1	0	6	28	0
19	48	48	48	0	12	0	0	12	24	0
20	48	48	49	0	12	0	2	12	23	0
21	47	48	47	0	12	2	0	12	21	0
22	48	48	48	0	12	2	0	8	26	0
23	48	48	48	0	12	0	2	12	22	0
24	43	44	44	2	11	3	0	9	19	0
Σ :	1049	1064	1061	30	281	42	16	156	529	7

accounts, plates, and taxa dealt with in the volume. Invertebrates include insects, arachnids, worms, corals and unicellular animals.

By group, the highest number of taxa treated in *The Naturalist's Miscellany* is the invertebrates (49.9% of species), especially butterflies, arachnids and corals, followed by birds (26.5%) and fish (14.7%). Reptiles (4.0%) and amphibians (1.5%) are minor components of the work; mammals (2.8%) are surprisingly poorly represented, whereas plants (0.7%) were obviously not a major subject of interest for the authors.

Herpetological Contents

The Naturalist's Miscellany thus does not concentrate on amphibians and reptiles, which are rather poorly represented with only 61 out of 1064 plates, or 5.7% of the total number of plates. These 61 plates correspond to 58 species (5.5% of total number of species). We present below a detailed herpetological analysis of *The Naturalist's Miscellany*.

Reptile and Amphibian species

In Table 2, we provide, classed by volume number, the list of herpetological species accounts, with the following data:

- Plate number, as appearing on the plate.
- Date of publication of the plate, as appearing on the plate. Undated plates are indicated by an asterisk; their publication date is derived from Allen (1912).
- The number of pages of text, Latin and English respectively, within parentheses the number of blank pages, if any.
- The artist who signed the plate; plates were usually signed by one or two letters, sometimes the complete name of the artist, especially towards the end of the series. Initials used in Table 2 are:
S: George Shaw
N: most probably Frederick Nodder
S N: George Shaw and most probably Frederick Nodder
F. N.: Frederick Nodder
R.N. or R.P.N.: Richard P. Nodder, who variously signed R.N., R.P.N., or Richard P. Nodder.
- Original Latin and English names of the taxon, as appearing in titles of the account; these names are often slightly different in the indices concluding each volume.
- Currently accepted names are provided.

All taxa listed in the table are discussed in the text, with the currently accepted names provided.

Analysis of species accounts

Excepted for new taxa or new names, Shaw & Nodder, unless otherwise mentioned below, cited in each account the source of the scientific name of taxa. However, as far as Linnaeus is concerned, they constantly cited Linnaeus (1766), even when the description of the taxon indeed appeared in Linnaeus (1758).

Table 2. Herpetological analysis of *The Naturalist's Miscellany*. In column "Vol. Plate & Date" the plate number and date of publication are as they appear on the plate. Undated plates are indicated by an asterisk. In column "Text & Author" the number of pages of text referring to the plate, in Latin and English, respectively, plus number of blank pages, if any, is shown in parentheses; the artist(s) who signed the plate is shown in brackets. Initials used are S: George Shaw, N: most probably Frederick Nodder, S N: George Shaw and most probably Frederick Nodder, F. N.: Frederick Nodder, R.N. or R.P.N.: Richard P. Nodder. The original Latin and English names of the taxon, as appearing in titles of the account, as well as current Latin names are also listed.

Vol., Plate & Date	Text & Author	Original Species Name	Current Name
Vol. I, plate 5, 01-IX-1789	(2, 2) [N]	<i>Anguis Scytale</i> - The Painted Snake	<i>Anilius scytale</i>
Vol. I, plate 8, 01-X-1789	(1, 1) [N]	<i>Draco volans</i> - The Flying Dragon	<i>Draco volans</i>
Vol. I, plate 17, 01-I-1790	(3, 3) [N]	<i>Rana Pipa</i> - The Pipa, or Toad of Surinam	<i>Pipa pipa</i>
Vol. I, plate 21, 01-II-1790	(2, 2) [S N]	<i>Lacerta Monitor</i> - The Monitor Lizard	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>
Vol. I, plate 24, 01-III-1790	(2, 3+1) [S]	<i>Boa canina</i> - The Canine Boa, or Dog-headed Snake	<i>Corallus caninus</i>

Table 2. ...continued from preceding page.

Vol., Plate & Date	Text & Author	Original Species Name	Current Name
Vol. II, plate 45, 01-X-1790	(2, 2) [S N]	<i>Lacerta Salamandra</i> - The Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>
Vol. II, plate 51, 01-XII-1790	(4, 5+1) [S]	<i>Boa Constrictor</i> - The Great Boa	<i>Boa constrictor</i>
Vol. II, plate 61, 01-III-1791	(2, 2) [N]	<i>Siren lacertina</i> - The Siren	<i>Siren lacertina</i>
Vol. II, plate 65, 01-IV-1791	(1, 1) [none (F.N. ?)]	<i>Lacerta platyura</i> - The Broad-tailed Lizard	<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>
Vol. II, plate 74, 01-VII-1791	(3, 3) [N]	<i>Coluber Najia</i> - The Spectacle Snake or Cobra de Capello	<i>Naja naja</i>
Vol. III, plate 76, 01-VIII-1791	(2, 2) [N]	<i>Rana cornuta</i> - The Horned Frog	<i>Ceratophrys cornuta</i>
Vol. III, plate 83, 01-X-1791	(1, 1) [none (F.N. ?)]	<i>Lacerta varia</i> - The Variegated Lizard	<i>Varanus varitus</i>
Vol. III, plate 86, 01-XI-1791	(2, 2) [none (F.N. ?)]	<i>Amphisbaena rosea</i> - The Amphisbaena rose-coloured	<i>Amphisbaena alba</i>
Vol. III, plate 89, 01-XII-1791	(2, 2) [S N]	<i>Lacerta unistriata</i> - The Single-striped Lizard	<i>Gekko vittatus</i>
Vol. III, plate 94, 01-II-1792	(3, 3) [S N]	<i>Coluber nasicornis</i> - The Horn-nosed Snake	<i>Bitis nasicornis</i>
Vol. IV, plate 122, 01-XI-1792	(2, 3+ 1) [N]	<i>Coluber cerastes</i> - The Cerastes, or Horned Viper	<i>Cerastes cerastes</i>
Vol. IV, plate 127, 01-I-1793	(2, 1+ 1) [S N]	<i>Rana arborea</i> - The Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>
Vol. IV, plate 142, 01-VI-1793	(2, 3+ 1) [N]	<i>Lacerta basiliscus</i> - The Basilisk	<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>
Vol. IV, plate 144, 01-VII-1793	(2, 2) [N]	<i>Testudo meleagris</i> - The Speckled Tortoise	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>
Vol. V, plate 148, 01-VIII-1793	(2, 2) [none (F.N. ?)]	<i>Acrochordus Javanicus</i> - The Acrochordus, or Warty Snake	<i>Acrochordus javanicus</i>
Vol. V, plate 179, 01-VI-1794	(2, 2) [none (F.N. ?)]	<i>Lacerta scincoides</i> - The Scincoid Lizard	<i>Tiliqua scincoides scincoides</i>
Vol. V, plate 181, 01-VII-1794	(1, 1) [none (F.N. ?)]	<i>Coluber Najia</i> - The Spectacle Snake	<i>Naja naja</i>
Vol. VI, plate 200, 01-I-1795	(1, 1) [S N]	<i>Rana Australiaca</i> - The Australian Frog	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>
Vol. VI, plate 209, 01-V-1795	(1+ 1, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Coluber Ahaetulla</i> - The gilded Snake	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>
Vol. VI, plate 212, 01-VI-1795*	(2, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Lacerta lumbricoides</i> - The lumbriciform Lizard	<i>Bipes canaliculatus</i>
Vol. VII, plate 227, 01-XI-1795	(2, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Lacerta Iguana</i> - The Guana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>
Vol. VII, plate 254, 01-VIII-1796*	(1, 1) [R. N.]	<i>Coluber doliatus</i> - The Magpie Snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>

Table 2. ...continued from preceding page. Herpetological analysis of *The Naturalist's Miscellany*. In column "Vol. Plate & Date" the plate number and date of publication are as they appear on the plate. Undated plates are indicated by an asterisk. In column "Text & Author" the number of pages of text referring to the plate, in Latin and English, respectively, plus number of blank pages, if any, is shown in parentheses; the artist(s) who signed the plate is shown in brackets. Initials used are S: George Shaw, N: most probably Frederick Nodder, S N: George Shaw and most probably Frederick Nodder, F. N.: Frederick Nodder, R. N. or R.P.N.: Richard P. Nodder. The original Latin and English names of the taxon, as appearing in titles of the account, as well as current Latin names are also listed.

Vol., Plate & Date	Text & Author	Original Species Name	Current Name
Vol. VIII, plate 266, 01-XII-1796*	(2, 2) [S]	<i>Coluber fasciatus</i> - The Fasciated Snake (<i>Nerodia fasciata</i>)	
Vol. VIII, plate 279, 01-III-1797*	(2, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Lacerta palustris</i> - The Warted Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>
Vol. VIII, plate 287, 01-V-1797*	(2, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Testudo imbricata?</i> - The imbricated Tortoise	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
Vol. VIII, plate 291, 01-VI-1797*	(2, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Coluber Russellii</i> - The Russelian Snake	<i>Daboia russelii</i>
Vol. IX, plate 306, 01-X-1797*	(2, 1+1) [R. N.]	<i>Testudo geometrica</i> - The Radiated Tortoise	<i>Psammobates geometrica</i>
Vol. IX, plate 318, 01-I-1798*	(2, 2) [S]	<i>Lacerta vulgaris</i> - The Common Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>
Vol. IX, plate 340, 01-VI-1798	(2, 2) [F. N.]	<i>Coluber picatus</i> - The Pied Snake	<i>Liophis poecilogyrus</i>
Vol. IX, plates 342-343, 01-VII-1798	(3+10, 2) [S ¹]	<i>Gyrinus mexicanus</i> - The Mexican Tadpole	<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>
Vol. X, plates 350-351, 01-IX-1798	(3, 3) [R. N., R. N.]	<i>Rana paradoxa</i> - The paradoxical Frog	<i>Pseudis paradoxa</i>
Vol. X, plate 367, 01-I-1799	(2, 1+1) [R. N.]	<i>Rana bicolor</i> - The blue-and-yellow Frog	<i>Phyllomedusa bicolor</i>
Vol. XI, plate 403, 01-X-1799	(1+1, 1+1) [R. N.]	<i>Lacerta Amboinensis</i> - The Amboina Lizard	<i>Hydrosaurus amboinensis</i>
Vol. XI, plate 411, 01-XII-1799	(2, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Lacerta Apus</i> - The Apodal Lizard	<i>Pseudopus apodus</i>
Vol. XI, plate 412, 01-XII-1799	(2, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Lacerta aquatica</i> - The Water-Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>
Vol. XI, plate 428, 01-IV-1800	(3, 3) [R. N.]	<i>Lacerta crocodila</i> - The Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>
Vol. XII, This volume does not contain plates of amphibians or reptiles.			
Vol. XIII, plate 535, 01-VII-1802*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Boa Antarctica</i> - The Antarctic Boa	<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>
Vol. XIV, This volume does not contain plates of amphibians or reptiles.			

1) Only plate 342 (Vol. IX) was signed, see p. 26.

Table 2. ...continued from preceding page.

Vol., Plate & Date	Text & Author	Original Species Name	Current Name
Vol. XV, plate 594, 01-X-1803*	(2, 2) [R. N.]	<i>Lacerta aurita</i> - The Lobe-cheeked Lizard	<i>Phrynocephalus mystaceus</i>
Vol. XV, plate 624, 01-V-1804*	(1+1, 1+1) [R. N.]	<i>Erpeton tentaculatus</i> - Tentaculated Erpeton	<i>Erpeton tentaculatum</i>
Vol. XVI, plate 663, 01-III-1805*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Lacerta lepidopus</i> - The Scaly-footed Lizard	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>
Vol. XVII, plate 722, 01-VI-1806*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Lacerta Hispaniolica</i> - The St. Domingo Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>
Vol. XVIII, plate 770, 01-VI-1807*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Lacerta fureifrons</i> - The fork-headed Chamaeleon	<i>Chamaeleo bifidus</i>
Vol. XIX, This volume does not contain plates of amphibians or reptiles.			
Vol. XX, plate 864, 01-V-1809*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Rana temporaria</i> var. <i>rubra</i> - The Common Frog. Red variety	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Vol. XX, plate 871, 01-VII-1809*	(2, 2) [R.P.N.]	<i>Rana esculenta</i> - The green Frog	<i>Rana esculenta</i>
Vol. XXI, plate 891, 01-XII-1809*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Lacerta ameiva</i> - The Ameiva Lizard	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>
Vol. XXI, plates 907-908, 01-IV-1810*	(2, 2) [R.P.N.]	<i>Testudo nilotica</i> - The Nilotic Tortoise	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>
Vol. XXII, plate 947, 01-II-1811*	(1+1, 1+1) [none (R. N.?)]	<i>Lacerta monodactyla</i> - The monodactyle Lizard	<i>Chamaesaura anguina</i>
Vol. XXII, plate 968, 01-VII-1811*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Langaya nasuta</i> - The Long-snouted Langaya	<i>Langaha madagascariensis</i>
Vol. XXIII, plate 984, 01-XI-1811	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Rana ignea</i> - The Fire-Frog	<i>Bombina bombina</i>
Vol. XXIII, plate 999, 01-III-1812*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Rana mephitica</i> - The mephitic Toad	<i>Bufo calamita</i>
Vol. XXIV, plate 1031, 01-XI-1812*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Lacerta scincus</i> - The Official Scink	<i>Scincus scincus</i>
Vol. XXIV, plate 1062, 01-VIII-1813*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Testudo serpentina</i> - The Snake Tortoise	<i>Cheyledra serpentina</i>
Vol. XXIV, plate 1063, 01-VIII-1813*	(1+1, 1+1) [R.P.N.]	<i>Lacerta bicarinata</i> - The bicarinated Lizard	<i>Neusticurus bicarinatus</i>

Volume I

Plate 5: *Anguis Scytale* / The Painted Snake. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 392). *Anilius scytale scytale* (Linnaeus, 1758).

There is no doubt that the depicted species is indeed *Anguis scytale* Linnaeus, 1758, a taxon also named *Anguis scytale* in Linnaeus (1766: 392), the South American taxon now known as *Anilius scytale*. This species is not *Boa scytale* Linnaeus, 1766 (p. 373), a junior synonym of *Boa murinus* Linnaeus, 1758, now *Eunectes murinus*, and also a junior primary homonym of *Boa scytale* Linnaeus, 1758, an unrelated Colubridae.

It is unclear to us why Shaw (1802b: 343) later followed Linnaeus' (1766) interpretation of the name, whereas in *The Naturalist's Miscellany* the account obviously correctly referred to *Anguis scytale*. As briefly stated in Smith & David (1999: 32-33), *Boa scytale* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Boa scytale* Linnaeus, 1766 are totally different species. If the status of *Boa scytale* Linnaeus, 1758 may be debated, being either an Aniliidae, a coral-snake-like Colubridae or even a micrurine elapid, it is definitely not synonymous with *Boa scytale* Linnaeus, 1766 and the gigantic *Eunectes murinus*. This confusion was already clearly pointed out in Daudin (1803: 166), but recent authors, such as, for example, McDiarmid et al. (1999: 200), still erroneously identify *Boa scytale* Linnaeus, 1758 as the current *Eunectes murinus*.

Plate 8: *Draco volans* / The Flying Dragon. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 358). *Draco volans* Linnaeus, 1758.

Plate 17: *Rana Pipa* / The Pipa, or Toad of Surinam. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 354). *Pipa pipa* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 21: *Lacerta monitor* / The Monitor Lizard. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 360) and Seba (1734: Pl. 97: Fig. 2 and Pl. 94: Figs. 1-2; 1735: Pl. 30: Fig. 2, Pl. 49: Fig. 2 & Pl. 86: Fig.

2), although the species was described in Linnaeus (1758: 199). *Tupinambis teguixin* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Although both the name and the plate refer to *Lacerta monitor* Linnaeus, 1758, a name suppressed by the ICZN (Anonymous, 1959) to protect *Lacerta teguixin* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 208), Shaw & Nodder stated that this species is found both in the East Indies and the southern parts of America. The text is obviously a mixture of data on *Tupinambis* and one or more species of *Varanus*. This confusion was corrected in Shaw (1802a: 214), where the text refers to solely to *Tupinambis*.

Plate 24: *Boa canina* / The Canine Boa, or Dog-headed Snake. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 373). *Corallus caninus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Volume II

Plate 45: *Lacerta Salamandra* / The Salamander. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 371). *Salamandra salamandra salamandra* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 51: *Boa Constrictor* / The Great Boa. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 373) for the generic characters, no source explicitly given for the species, although the species was described in Linnaeus (1758: 215). *Boa constrictor constrictor* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 61: *Siren lacertina* / The Siren. Based on Linnaeus (1767, Addenda) for the generic characters; species based on "Amoen. Acad. Vol. 7. p. 311", namely Österdam (1769), although the species was first described in Österdam (1766).

As shown by Dubois (1991), the original description of this taxon is indeed the thesis of Österdam, published in 1766 then reprinted in the volume 7 of the *Amoenitates Academicæ* issued in 1769. However, the ICZN, in Opinion 92 (Anonymous, 1926) and Direction 57 (Hemming, 1956), placed the generic and specific nomina, respectively in Official Lists of Names

in Zoology, in which both names were credited to the Addenda of Linnaeus (1766), which was in fact published in 1767. About names placed in an Official List of Zoological Names through the effect of an Opinion, the 1999 edition of the *Code* states that “An Opinion applies only to the particular case before the Commission and is to be rigidly construed; no conclusions other than those expressly specified are to be drawn from it.” (Art. 80.5) and “The status of a name entered in an Official List is subject to the ruling(s) in any relevant Opinion(s)...; all other aspects of its status derive from the normal application of the Code...” (Art.80.6.2). In both Opinion 92 and Direction 57, the discussed cases were not related to the authorships of the generic and specific names. Consequently, in agreement with the *Code*, we maintain Österdam (1766) as the author of this taxon. *Siren lacertina* Österdam, 1766.

Plate 65: *Lacerta platara* / The broad-tailed Lizard. No source given, intended original description. *Phyllurus platurus* (Shaw in White, 1790).

Although Linnaeus (1766: 359) was cited for the generic characters, no source was given for the species, which the authors stated to have been very lately discovered. They provided a diagnosis and a locality standing as a type locality, *Nova Hollandia* and New Holland (now Australia). It is most likely that Shaw & Nodder meant to write an original description, but the same taxon was shortly before described by Shaw in White (1790: 245, pl. 32), which therefore must stand as the original description.

The account is composed of one page of Latin text, Plate 65 (dated on April 1, 1791; not signed, just stated to have been published by F. P. Nodder), and one page of English text.

Plate 74: *Coluber Naja* / The Spectacle Snake or Cobra de Capello. No source given. *Naja naja* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Volume III

Plate 76: *Rana cornuta* / The Horned Frog. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 356). *Ceratophrys cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 83: *Lacerta varia* / The Variegated Lizard. No source given. *Varanus varius* (Shaw in White, 1790).

No source was given for the origin of this species. The authors presented the account as an original description, providing a diagnosis and a locality standing as a type locality, *Nova Hollandia* and New Holland (now Australia). However, the same taxon had been described by Shaw in White (1790: 253, pl. 38), a work published at least ten months before. Shaw (1802a: 215) no longer accepted the specific status of this taxon and regarded it as a mere variety of his *Lacerta monitor*.

***Plate 86: *Amphisbaena rosea* / The Amphisbaena rose-coloured.** Original description. *Amphisbaena alba* Linnaeus, 1758.

Although the authors cited Linnaeus (1766: 392) for the generic characters, the text makes clear that it is the original description of a taxon based on pink-coloured specimens of *Amphisbaena alba* Linnaeus, 1758, with “America” as type locality. However, the new taxon was obviously described as a mere variety of *Amphisbaena alba*, as it was cited as “*Amphisbaena rosea*. Var. *A. albae*”, namely *Amphisbaena rosea*... variety of *alba*. Shaw & Nodder reserved the name *A. alba* for white specimens. Later, Shaw (1802b: 592) did not even mention the nominal taxon *A. rosea*, and implicitly placed this name in the synonymy of *A. alba*, including under this latter name both white and pink specimens.

The account is composed of two pages of Latin text, Plate 86 (dated on November 1, 1791; not signed, just stated to have been published by F. P. Nodder), and two pages of English text.

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & F. P. Nodder.

***Plate 89: *Lacerta unistriata* / The Single-striped Lizard.** Original description. *Gekko vittatus* Houttuyn, 1782.

The authors clearly intended to describe a new taxon and stated: “This species is extremely rare, and it may be doubted whether it has yet been described. It certainly is not a Linnaean species...”. However, they tentatively cited in the synonymy: “*Lacerta vittata* ? Gmelin p. 1067”, namely Gmelin (1789). Obviously, they were unsure about the identity of *Gekko vittatus* Houttuyn, 1782. We therefore regard Shaw & Nodder’s account as a new description, and not a replacement name for *Gekko vittatus*. No type locality was provided for *Lacerta unistriata*. This name was not even mentioned in Shaw (1802a).

The account is composed of two pages of Latin text, Plate 89 (dated on December 1, 1791; signed S N, stated to have been published by F. P. Nodder), and two pages of English text.

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & F. P. Nodder.

***Plate 94: *Coluber nasicornis* / The Horn-nosed Snake.** Original description. *Bitis nasicornis* (Shaw & Nodder, 1792).

The authors clearly meant to describe a new taxon and stated in the Latin text: “Among the species unknown up to now must be added *Coluber nasicornis*”. Type locality: “... in Interiori Africa” / “... the interior parts of Africa”. The history of the type specimen was given explicitly: “This snake is supposed to be a native of the interior parts of Africa, and was obtained from the master of a Guinea vessel by the Rev. Edward Jenkins [...] by whom it was lately presented to the British Museum.”

The account is composed of three pages of Latin text, one page of English text, Plate 94

(dated on February 1, 1792; signed S N and stated to have been published by F. Nodder), and two pages of English text.

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & F. P. Nodder.

Volume IV

Plate 122: *Coluber cerastes* / The Cerastes, or Horned Viper. Based on two pre-Linnaean sources. *Cerastes cerastes cerastes* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Although this species was described by Linnaeus (1758), neither this author nor Linnaeus (1766) were cited. However, we believe that Shaw & Nodder purposely did not cite Linnaeus (or any post-Linnaean reference), as this taxon was already well-known, and that they did not intend to provide an original description.

Plate 127: *Rana arborea* / The Tree Frog. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 357) on two other sources, although the species was described in Linnaeus (1758: 213); see Dubois & Ohler (1996). *Hyla arborea* Linnaeus, 1758.

Plate 142: *Lacerta basiliscus* / The Basilisk. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 366) and Laurenti (1768: 50), although the species was described in Linnaeus (1758: 206). *Basiliscus basiliscus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

***Plate 144: *Testudo meleagris* / The Speckled Tortoise.** Original description. *Emydoidea blandingii* (Holbrook, 1838).

Although only Linnaeus (1766: 350) was cited for the generic characters in the Latin text, with no source given for the species, the English text cited as a specific source “La jaune, Cepede Hist. Nat. des quadr. ovip. 1. p. 135. t. 6”, namely Lacépède (1788a: 135). We understand that Shaw & Nodder described this species as new, which, according to the provided synonymy, they believed to have been cited in Lacépède (1788) only under its vernacular name.

The given type locality is “America”. However, Shaw & Nodder did not notice that this taxon was indeed cited under the binomen *Testudo flava* by Lacepède (1788a: unpaginated) and Lacepède (1788c: 445) in the “*Synopsis methodica Quadrupedum Oviparorum*”, a table that used binominal nomenclature. Consequently, *Testudo meleagris* Shaw & Nodder, 1793 becomes an objective synonym of *Testudo flava* Lacepède, 1788. Both names were suppressed by decision of ICZN (Anonymous, 1963b) in order to protect *Cistuda blandingii* Holbrook, 1838, now *Emydoidea blandingii*.

Later, Shaw (1802a: 30), regardless of the American origin of Lacepède’s specimen, placed *Testudo meleagris* in the synonymy of *Testudo europaea* Schneider, 1783, a synonym of *Testudo orbicularis* Linnaeus, 1758, although this later source was not cited (see Smith & David, 1999: 16).

The account is composed of two pages of Latin text, Plate 144 (dated on July 1, 1793; signed by N and stated to have been published by F. Nodder), and two pages of English text.

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & F. P. Nodder.

Volume V

Plate 148: *Acrochordus Javanicus* / The Acrochordus, or Warted Snake. Based on Hornstedt (1787: 306 & 1788: 284). *Acrochordus javanicus* Hornstedt, 1787.

The plate is not dated nor signed, but, as both Plates 147 and 149 are dated on August 1st, 1793 and signed by F. P. Nodder, we may infer that it is the same for Plate 148.

Plate 179: *Lacerta scincoides* / The Scincoid Lizard. No source given. *Tiliqua scincoides scincoides* (White, 1790).

No source was given for the origin of this species, although it was described in White

(1790: 242, pl. 30) at least three and a half years earlier. The authors presented their account as an original description, with a diagnosis and a locality standing as a type locality, *Nova Hollandia* and New Holland (now Australia). Shaw (1802a: 289) no longer accepted the specific status of this taxon and regarded it as a mere questionable variety of his Jamaican *Lacerta occidua*, now *Diploglossus occiduus* (Shaw, 1802).

There is some controversy on the authorship of this taxon. It was described in an appendix to White’s (1790) report on his voyage to New South Wales. Cogger et al. (1983) credited the description to White (1790), but on the basis of an unpublished manuscript of Shaw, whereas Smith & David (1999) regarded the author as Shaw in White (1790). Shea (1993) provided convincing arguments to credit the description to John Hunter. However, as only White is cited on the title page, he is best regarded as the sole author of the whole work. According to the Code (Art. 50.1 and 50.1.1), White should be retained as the author of this taxon.

Plate 181: *Coluber Naja* / The Spectacle Snake. No source given. *Naja naja* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The authors stated that they simply meant to present an additional figure of this interesting and dangerous snake. The plate is not dated nor signed.

Volume VI

***Plate 200: *Rana Australiaca* / The Australian Frog.** Original description. *Heleioporus australiacus* (Shaw & Nodder, 1795).

The accounts makes clear that it is an original description, with as type locality “Australia” and “New Holland” respectively.

The account is composed of one page of Latin text, one page of English text and Plate 200 (dated June 1, 1795 and signed S N, published by F. P. Nodder).

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & F. P. Nodder.

Plate 209: *Coluber Ahaetulla* / The gilded Snake. Based on Seba (1735: pl. 82, Fig. 1). *Leptophis a. ahaetulla* (Linnaeus, 1758).

No source other than Seba is cited for the specific characters, although this species was described in Linnaeus (1758: 225), based in part on the same Seba plate. This account was not cited in the synonymy given in Shaw (1802b: 550), who also adopted another vernacular name, the Iridescent snake.

Plate 209, dated on May 1, 1795, is signed R.N. [Richard Nodder] and was published by F. P. Nodder.

***Plate 212: *Lacerta lumbricoides* / The lumbriciform Lizard.** Original description. *Bipes canaliculatus* (Lacepède, 1788.)

Linnaeus (1766: 275) was cited for the generic characters, and no source was given for the species in the Latin text. The English text cited a specific source, “La Cannelé, Cepede Ovip. 1. p. 613” (a partly erroneous citation, as Lacepède wrote “Le Cannelé”). As it was the case with *Testudo meleagris*, we believe that Shaw & Nodder described this species as new, which they believed to have been cited in Lacepède (1788a: 135) only under its vernacular name. Shaw & Nodder did not notice the binomen *B.[ipes] canaliculatus* appearing in the *Synopsis methodica Quadrupedum Oviparorum* of Lacepède (1788a: unpaginated) and Lacepède (1788c: 462), a table that used binominal nomenclature. Consequently, *Lacerta lumbricoides* Shaw & Nodder, 1795 becomes an objective synonym of *Bipes canaliculatus* (Lacepède, 1788), a still valid name. The type locality given by Shaw & Nodder is “Regio Mexicanum” and “Mexico”, respectively.

This species should indeed be credited to Lacepède (1788a), and not to Bonnaterre (1789), as erroneously written in Smith & David (1999:

32); Lacepède (1788a) has not been suppressed by the ICZN, in contrast to Lacepède (1789).

The account is composed of two pages of Latin text, Plate 212 (not dated, signed R. N., stated to have been published by R. N.), and two pages of English text.

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & R. P. Nodder.

Volume VII

Plate 227: *Lacerta Iguana* / The Guana. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 366) and four other sources, but a taxon described in Linnaeus (1758: 206). *Iguana iguana* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 254: *Coluber doliatus* / The Magpie Snake. No source given. *Lampropeltis t. triangulum* (Linnaeus, 1766).

No source for the specific name was given, and the authors provided a description based on one specimen from South Carolina. However, it seems highly unlikely that they were not aware of the description of this species by Linnaeus (1766). The binomen *Coluber doliatus* Linnaeus, 1766 was suppressed by the ICZN (Anonymous, 1967) in order to maintain *Lampropeltis triangulum* (Lacepède, 1789), a conserved name.

Volume VIII

Plate 266: *Coluber fasciatus* / The Fasciated Snake. Based, with a question mark, on Linnaeus (1766: 378). *Nerodia fasciata* (Linnaeus, 1766).

Plate 279: *Lacerta palustris* / The Warted Newt. Name, but not the description, based on Laurenti (1768: 39, pl. 4: Fig. 2). *Triturus cristatus* (Laurenti, 1768).

Although Shaw & Nodder retained the binomen *Lacerta palustris* Linnaeus, 1758, as appearing in Laurenti (1768), which is a junior synonym of *Triturus vulgaris* (Linnaeus, 1758), and included in the synonymy *Salamandra aquatica*

Volume IX

Houttuyn, 1782, which is also a synonym of *Triturus vulgaris*, the plate clearly depicts specimens of *Triturus cristatus* (Laurenti, 1768). Therefore, *Lacerta palustris* sensu Shaw & Nodder (1797; non *Lacerta palustris* Linnaeus, 1758) is an allochresonym of *Triton cristatus* Laurenti, 1768.

Plate 287: *Testudo imbricata* ? / The imbricated Tortoise. Based, with a question mark, on Gmelin (1789: 1036). *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Linnaeus, 1766).

***Plate 291: *Coluber Russelii* / The Russelian Snake.** Original description. *Daboia russelii russelii* (Shaw & Nodder, 1797) (Fig. 3).

This is an acknowledged original description. No source is given in the Latin text, although the English text refers to the non-binominal description of Russell (1796: 10, pl. 7), spelled Russel: "This species appears to have been first described by Dr. Patrick Russel, who presented the elegant specimen here figured to the British Museum". The type locality is "India." We again put emphasis on the correct spelling of the specific epithet, *russelii*, not *russellii* nor *russelli* (see David & Ineich, 1999: 313 and Adler et al., 2001: 83).

The account is composed of two pages of Latin text, Plate 291 (not dated; signed R. N., no other data), and two pages of English text.

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under "Authorship" above): Shaw & R. P. Nodder.

Plate 306: *Testudo geometrica* / The Radiated Tortoise. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 353), Schneider (1783: 352), and Gmelin (1789: 1044), plus two pre-Linnaean works, although described in Linnaeus (1758: 1999). *Psammobates geometrica* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 318: *Lacerta vulgaris* / The Common Newt. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 370) and

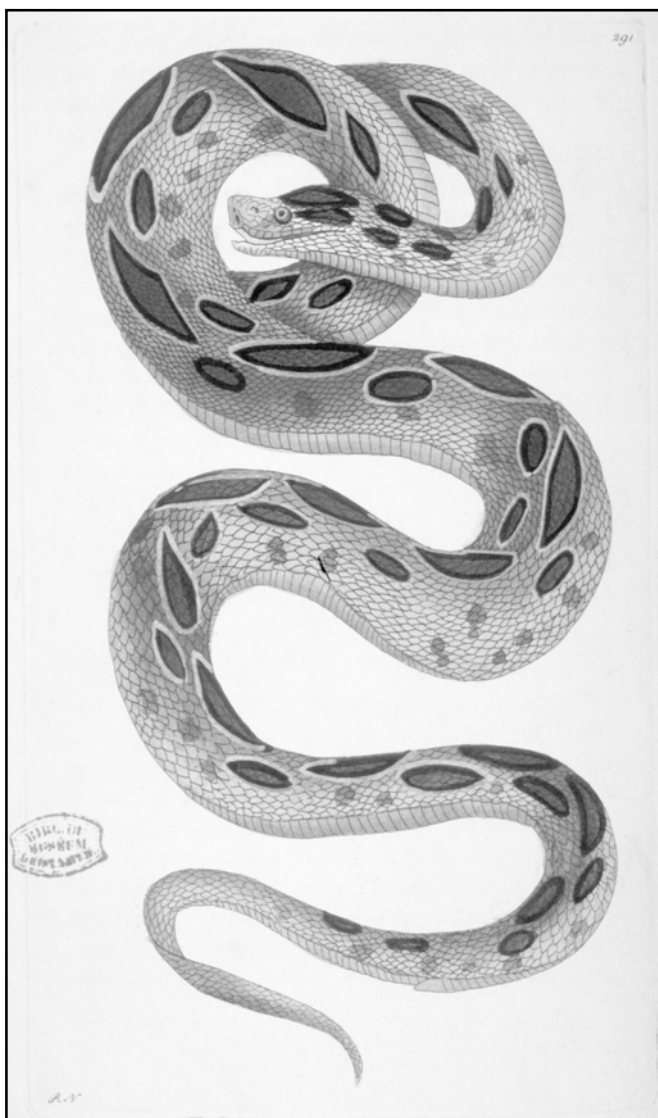


Fig. 3. Plate 291 (Vol. VIII), dated June 1, 1797: *Coluber Russelii*, The Russelian Snake (now *Daboia russelii*), original description.

Gmelin (1789: 1076), although the species was described in Linnaeus (1758: 206). *Triturus vulgaris vulgaris* (Linnaeus, 1758).

***Plate 340: *Coluber picatus* / The Pied Snake.** Replacement name. *Liophis poecilogyryus poecilogyryus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (?).

This is obviously a replacement name, for in the English text it is clearly stated that *Coluber picatus* "... is the specimen figured in the second volume of Seba "*Thesaurus*" at plate 54. Fig. 1 and which in the "*Systema Naturae*" and the "*Amaenitates* [sic] *Academicae*" is quoted as the *Coluber domicella* of Linnaeus." Although these two references are pre-Linnaean, Linnaeus (1758: 217) provided the first valid description of *Coluber domicella*, and this later name was used in Shaw (1802b: 488). Therefore, *Coluber picatus* Shaw & Nodder, 1798 is a replacement name for *Coluber domicella* Linnaeus, 1758.

The identity of this taxon is controversial. Dixon (1980) regarded it as a synonym of *Liophis poecilogyryus poecilogyryus* (Linnaeus, 1758), an interpretation accepted by Smith & David (1999: 42), but the possibility of an unidentified Asian species cannot be ruled out.

The account is composed of two pages of Latin text, Plate 340 (not dated; signed F.P.N., no other information), and two pages of English text.

Authorship of the nomen (see discussion under "Authorship" above): Shaw & F. P. Nodder.

***Plates 342-343: *Gyrinus mexicanus* / The Mexican Tadpole.** Original description. *Ambystoma mexicanum* (Shaw & Nodder, 1798).

This is an acknowledged new description of both the genus and species, although the authors regarded this amphibian as the larva of an unidentified Mexican frog, which was compared to the "Frog-fish of Surinam", *Rana paradoxa* Linnaeus, 1758 (see Vol. X, Pl. 350-

351). The type locality is given as "*Mexicanus*..." and "...Mexican [...]."

The generic name *Gyrinus* Shaw & Nodder, 1798 was preoccupied by *Gyrinus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1762 (Insects). The specific name *mexicanus*, as published in the binomen *Gyrinus mexicanus*, was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* by the ICZN (Anonymous, 1963a; Opinion 649). The generic name *Ambystoma* Tschudi, 1838 was also placed in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the same article.

The account is composed of Plate 343 (dated July 1798; not signed; stated to have been published by F. P. N.), two pages of Latin text, Plate 342 (same date, but placed after plate 343; signed S and stated to have been published by F. P. Nodder), and three pages of English text (plus one blank page).

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under "Authorship" above): Shaw & F. P. Nodder.

Volume X

Plates 350-351: *Rana paradoxa* / The paradoxical Frog. Based on Edwards (1761: 653, pl. 15) and Linnaeus (1766: 356), and three of Linnaeus' works published before 1758, although the species was described by Linnaeus (1758: 210). *Pseudis paradoxa* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 367: *Rana bicolor* / The blue-and-yellow Frog. Based on Boddaert (1772: 19) and Gmelin (1789: 1052). *Phyllomedusa bicolor* (Boddaert, 1772).

Volume XI

Plate 403: *Lacerta Amboinensis* / The Amboina Lizard. Based on Schlosser (1768, pl. 1) and Gmelin (1789: 2064, obviously an error for 1064). *Hydrosaurus amboinensis* (Schlosser, 1768).

***Plate 411: *Lacerta apus* / The Apodal Lizard.** An unjustified emendation. Based on Pallas (1775: 435, pl. 9) and Gmelin (1789: 1079). *Pseudopus apodus* (Pallas, 1775).

Shaw & Nodder cited two sources, including the original description, but in both of them the specific name appears under the correct original spelling *apoda*. In the present account, Shaw & Nodder, although explicitly stating that the species was first described by Dr. Pallas, emended this name in *apus*, although the noun *Lacerta* is feminine. Interestingly, the same binomen *Lacerta apus* was used in Shaw (1802a: 309). We could not find the word *apus* in any Latin dictionary that we consulted, but perhaps Shaw & Nodder intended to use a replacement name.

The account is composed of two pages of Latin text, Plate 411 (dated on December 1st, 1799; signed R. N. and stated to have been published by R. P. Nodder), and two pages of English text.

Plate 412: *Lacerta aquatica* / The Water-Newt. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 370). *Triturus vulgaris* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Interestingly, this plate, unambiguously dated December 1, 1799, is the last herpetological plate from *The Naturalist's Miscellany* to have been cited by Shaw in his *General Zoology*, published in January, 1802.

Plate 428: *Lacerta crocodila* / The Crocodile. Based on four other pre-Linnaean sources, Linnaeus (1766: 359) and Gmelin (1789: 1057), although the species was described in Linnaeus (1758: 200). *Crocodylus niloticus* (Laurenti, 1768).

The provided description makes clear that Shaw & Nodder's text mostly, if not entirely, refers to *Crocodylus niloticus* (Laurenti, 1768), and not to *Caiman crocodilus* (Linnaeus, 1758), a neotropical species; however, the name refers to *Caiman crocodilus* (Linnaeus, 1758). The

same mixed synonymy appeared in Shaw (1802a: 184; see Smith & David, 1999: 24).

This plate, unambiguously dated on April 1, 1800, was not included by Shaw (1802a: 184) in the sources cited under his *Lacerta crocodilus*, whereas previous plates were most often cited. This could mean that the manuscript of the later work was completed very early, long before its publication which apparently occurred in January 1802.

Volume XIII

Plate 535: *Boa Antarctica* / The Antarctic Boa. Intended new description. *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw, 1802).

There is no cited source for the species. According to the text, "This beautiful and hitherto undescribed serpent,...", it is clear that this account was intended to be the original description of *Boa antarctica*, with "Australasia" as type locality. However, this species was also described in Shaw (1802b: 418), a book published in January 1802, namely at least six months before Shaw & Nodder's text which is supposed to have been published on July 1, 1802. Consequently, the authorship of this species must be credited to Shaw (1802a), not Shaw & Nodder.

The account is composed of one page of Latin text (plus one blank), Plate 535 (not dated; signed R.P.N.), and one page of English text (plus one blank).

Volume XV

Plate 594: *Lacerta aurita* / The Lobe-cheeked Lizard. Based on Pallas (1776: 702, as *Lacerta mystacea*, combination cited), Gmelin (1789: 1073) for *Lacerta aurita*, and Shaw (1802a: 244; vernacular name only). *Phrynocephalus mystaceus* (Pallas, 1776).

This is not a new name. Shaw & Nodder, in this account published in October 1803, used the

name *Lacerta aurita* Gmelin, 1789, which was already a replacement name for *Lacerta mystaceus* Pallas, 1776. Shaw & Nodder explicitly cited the combination *Lacerta mystacea* Pallas, 1776 in the synonymy of *Lacerta aurita*.

Interestingly, Shaw (1802a: 244) had just before created a new name, *Lacerta lobata* Shaw, 1802, which was in fact merely a replacement name for *Lacerta aurita* Gmelin 1789, as clearly stated in Shaw's (1802a) text. This new replacement name was already no longer used when the present account was written, and Shaw & Nodder reverted to *Lacerta aurita* Gmelin, 1789. The replacement name appearing in Shaw (1802a) was overlooked by Smith & David (1999: 28) and was not credited as such.

Plate 624: *Erpeton tentaculatus* / Tentaculated Erpeton. Based on Lacepède (1803a: 280, pl. 50). *Erpeton tentaculatum* Lacepède, 1803.

Volume XVI

***Plate 663: *Lacerta lepidopus* / The Scaly-footed Lizard.** An unjustified emendation. *Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacepède, 1804).

This is most probably not a replacement name for Lacepède's (1804) specific epithet, but an unjustified emendation. This spelling was repeated several times in the text, eliminating the possibility of a lapsus calami. *Bipes lepidopodus* Lacepède, 1804, now *Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacepède, 1804).

The account is composed of one page of Latin text (+ one blank), Plate 663 (not dated; signed R.P.N.), and one page of English text (and one blank).

Volume XVII

***Plate 722: *Lacerta Hispaniolica* / The St. Domingo Crocodile.** Original description. *Crocodylus acutus* (Cuvier, 1807) (Fig. 4).

This is an interesting nomenclatural case. Shaw & Nodder cited a single source, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1803: pl. 37), where this species, under the name "Le Crocodile de St. Domingue", was described as new on the basis of observations of previous authors (see also Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1807: 79-80). The description unfortunately did not include any Latin name; subse-

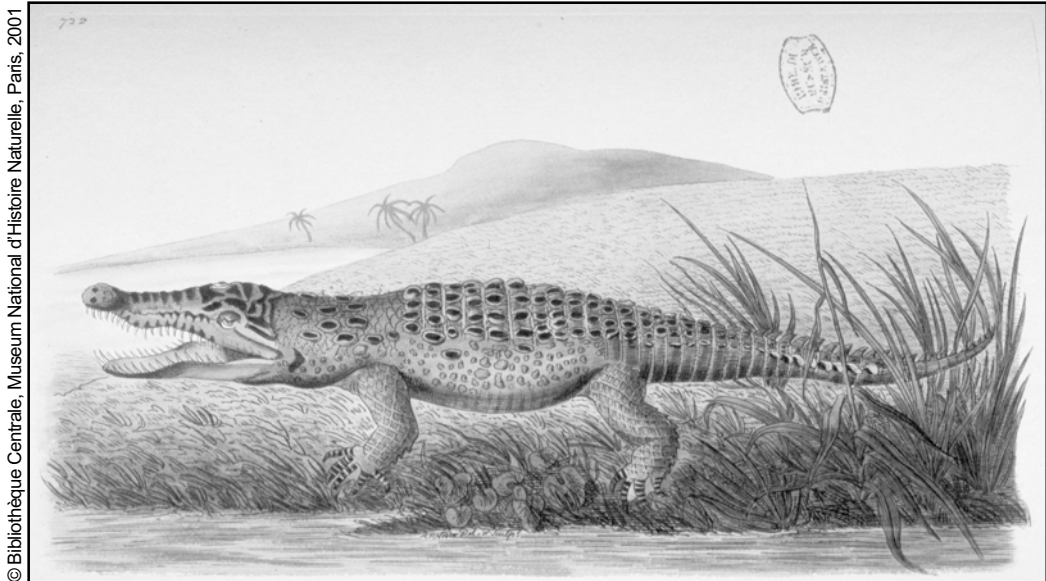


Fig. 4. Plate 722 (Vol. XVII), probably dated June 1, 1806: *Lacerta Hispaniolica*, The St. Domingo Crocodile. Original description of an overlooked senior synonym of *Crocodylus acutus* (Cuvier, 1807).

quently, the species was formally described and named by Cuvier (1807: 55, pl. 2) as “Le Crocodile à museau effilé ou de Saint Domingue (*Crocodylus acutus*)”, now *Crocodylus acutus* (Cuvier, 1807), also on the basis of the same description by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1803). Unfortunately, the part of the Volume 10 of the *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, in which appeared this description, was published in September, 1807, according to Sherborn (1914: 366), a date which is consistent with the inclusion in this volume of a letter (Rampasse, 1807) of which the text is dated on July 5, 1807. Although Shaw & Nodder's Plate 722 is not dated, it was most probably published on June 1, 1806, so appearing about 15 months before Cuvier's description. *Lacerta hispaniolica* Shaw & Nodder, 1806 is hence an available objective senior synonym of *Crocodylus acutus* Cuvier, 1807.

However, strange as it may be, this binomen has been totally overlooked since its description. Although we cannot claim to have seen all relevant literature, we could not find any instance where this binomen appeared either as valid or as a synonym of *Crocodylus acutus* or *Crocodylus americanus* Laurenti, 1768, long regarded as a senior synonym of *C. acutus* before it was placed by Smith & Smith (1977: 87) in the synonymy of *Lacerta crocodilus* Linnaeus, 1758, now *Caiman crocodilus* (see also King & Burke, 1989: 8). The binomen *Lacerta hispaniolica* does not indeed appear in major taxonomic references which include synonymies of the Crocodylidae, either historical references (Duméril & Bibron, 1836; Gray, 1844; Günther, 1885; Boulenger, 1889) or recent ones like Wermuth (1953), Smith & Smith (1977), Wermuth & Mertens (1977), Medem (1983), and Ernst et al. (1999).

Although *Lacerta hispaniolica* Shaw & Nodder, 1806 is an objective senior synonym of *Crocodylus acutus* Cuvier, 1807, considering that (1) according to the *Code* (Anonymous, 1999), Art. 23.9.1.1, to our best knowledge this senior synonym has not been used as a valid

name after 1899, and (2) according to Art. 23.9.1.2, the junior synonym *Crocodylus acutus* (Cuvier, 1807) has been used as a valid name in at least 25 works from at least ten authors over the past 50 years (for example the five recent publications listed above, plus Schmidt, 1953; Schwartz & Thomas, 1975; Smith & Smith, 1976, 1993; Alvarez del Toro, 1982; Medem, 1981; Ashton & Ashton, 1985; Schwartz & Henderson, 1985, 1988, 1991; Savage & Villa, 1986; Villa et al., 1988; King & Burke, 1989; Collins, 1991; Conant & Collins, 1991; Beltz, 1995; Lee, 1996; Crother, 1999, 2001; Stafford & Meyer, 2000), so, according to Art. 23.9.2, *Lacerta hispaniolica* Shaw & Nodder, 1806 is a nomen oblitum which therefore does not threaten nomenclatural stability.

The type locality given by Shaw & Nodder (1806) is “*In insulis Americanis occidentalibus*” / “West-Indian Islands”, whereas the precise island name appears in the titles of the account.

The account is composed of one page of Latin text (and one blank), Plate 722 (not dated, signed R. P. Nodder), and one page of English text (and one blank).

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & R. P. Nodder.

Volume XVIII

***Plate 770: *Lacerta furcifrons* / The fork-headed Chamaeleon.** Replacement name. *Chamaeleo bifidus* Brongniart, 1800.

Shaw & Nodder clearly stated in the Latin text that their new name was based on Brongniart (1800), but they did not cite any scientific name. In the English text, they only cited the common name appearing in Daudin (1802), but also did not cite any scientific name. However, they could not have missed these scientific names, so we regard this new name as a replacement name and not an original description.

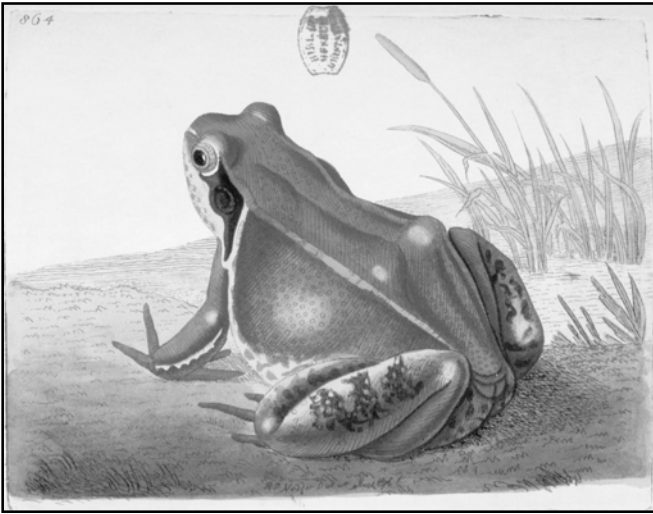


Fig. 5. Plate 862 (Vol. XX), probably dated May 1, 1809:
Rana temporaria var. *rubra*, *The Common Frog, Red Variety*.

Neither Werner (1911: 27) nor Mertens (1966: 7) cited *Lacerta furcifrons* Shaw & Nodder in the synonymy of *Chamaeleo bifidus* Brongniart, 1800. In fact, Shaw & Nodder's specific epithet seems to have been totally overlooked.

The account is composed of one page of Latin text (and one blank), Plate 770 (not dated; signed R. P. Nodder), and one page of English text (and one blank).

Authorship of the nomen (see discussion under "Authorship" above): Shaw & R. P. Nodder.

Volume XX

***Plate 864: *Rana temporaria* var. *rubra* / The Common Frog, Red variety.** Original description of a variety of *Rana temporaria* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Rana temporaria* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 5).

The text makes clear that Shaw & Nodder intended to describe a new variety of the Common Frog, distinguishable by its reddish brown colour. The authors cited in the synonymy of the species Shaw (1802a: 97) and Linnaeus (1758 or 1766), but clearly stated that their description applied to a variety of this species, *Rana*

temporaria, var. *rubra*. The new variety does not bear any locality, although it is implicitly the country inhabited by the authors, who stated that this new form is more often seen in spring and autumn. It is obviously a mere colour variety of the highly variable *Rana temporaria* Linnaeus, 1758.

The account is composed of one page of Latin text (plus one blank), Plate 864 (not dated, signed R. P. Nodder), and one page of English text (plus one blank).

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under "Authorship" above): Shaw & R. P. Nodder.

Plate 871: *Rana esculenta* / The green Frog. Based on Linnaeus, without precision, and Shaw (1802a). *Rana esculenta* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Volume XXI

Plate 891: *Lacerta ameiva* / The Ameiva Lizard. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 362). *Ameiva ameiva* (Linnaeus, 1758).

***Plates 907-908: *Testudo nilotica* / The Nilotic Tortoise.** New description. *Trionyx triunguis* (Forsskål, 1775).

Shaw & Nodder based their account on the depicted specimen, on Forsskål (1775), although the date is not stated, and Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire (1809). They explicitly regarded *Testudo triunguis* Forsskål, 1775 and *Trionyx aegyptiacus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809 as synonyms. Shaw & Nodder, about the name *Testudo nilotica*, explicitly stated: "This species, which is an inhabitant of the river Nile, appears to have been first described by Forsskål, under the name of *Testudo triunguis*...". These authors seemingly did not regard these senior

synonyms as valid, probably believing that their name was more appropriate.

The account is composed of Plate 907 (not dated; signed as engraved and published by R. P. Nodder), two pages of Latin text, Plate 908 (not dated, signed by R. P. Nodder), and two pages of Latin text.

Authorship of the nomen (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & R. P. Nodder.

Volume XXII

***Plate 947: *Lacerta monodactyla* / The monodactyle Lizard.** Original description. *Chamaesaura anguina* (Linnaeus, 1758).

This account is obviously the original formal description of this taxon, although acknowledgedly based on the description of Lacepède’s (1803b: 353 & 356, pl. 59: Fig. 1) “Le Lézard monodactyle”, who did not propose any Latin binomen. Shaw & Nodder also cited in the synonymy *Lacerta anguina* Linnaeus, 1758 and referred to Shaw (1802a: 308), but in both cases with a question mark. Shaw & Nodder stated that “This animal is considered by Count de Cépède as constituting a new and hitherto undescribed species. It seems however to approach so very nearly to the *Lacerta anguina* of Linnaeus, as to make it doubtful whether it be really distinct from that animal...” In fact, we understand that Shaw & Nodder preferred to formally name this species, should Lacepède’s taxon be later confirmed as a valid species distinct from *Lacerta anguina* Linnaeus, 1758. We consider this description as a conditional description. The type locality is “supposed to be native from Africa”.

The account is composed of one page of Latin text (and one blank), Plate 947 (not dated nor signed in any way), and one page of English text (and one blank).

Authorship of the taxon (see discussion under “Authorship” above): Shaw & R. P. Nodder, by inference.

Plate 968: *Langaya nasuta* / The Long-snouted Langaya. Based on Bruguière (1784, original description), Lacepède (1789) and Shaw (1802b). *Langaha madagascariensis* Bonnaterre, 1790.

We refer to Smith & David (1999: 50) for discussion on the specific epithet and the author of this species. Shaw & Nodder correctly credited the species to Bruguière, although the spelling Brugnière appeared in the original description; see Smith & David (1999: 50).

Volume XXIII

Plate 984: *Rana ignea* / The Fire Frog. Based on Shaw (1802a). *Bombina bombina* (Linnaeus, 1761).

Shaw & Nodder also cited in the synonymy *Rana bombina* Linnaeus, 1761, but with a question mark, and Lacepède’s (1788a: 553, pl. 37) “La Sonnante”. As with other species described in Lacepède (1788a), Shaw & Nodder did not notice the binomen *Rana sonans*, which appeared in the unpaginated table *Synopsis methodica quadrupedum oviparorum*. They used the binomen *Rana ignea*, a combination created in Shaw (1802a: 116) but which, although Shaw (1802a) did not mention it, was based on *Bufo igneus* Laurenti, 1768, a subjective junior synonym of *Rana bombina* Linnaeus, 1761, now *Bombina bombina* (Linnaeus, 1761).

Plate 999: *Rana mephitica* / The mephitic Toad. Based on Shaw (1802a: 149) and Rösel von Rosenhof (1758); see Smith & David (1999: 22). *Bufo calamita* Laurenti, 1768.

Volume XXIV

Plate 1031: *Lacerta scincus* / The Official Scink. Based on Linnaeus, without date, and Shaw (1802a). *Scincus scincus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 1062: *Testudo serpentina* / The Snake Tortoise. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 354), Schoepff (1792: 28, pl. 6), and Shaw (1802a: 72). *Chelydra serpentina* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Plate 1063: *Lacerta bicarinata* / The bicarinated Lizard. Based on Linnaeus (1766: 361) although the species was described in Linnaeus (1758: 201). *Neusticurus bicarinatus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Shaw & Nodder stated: “This species appears to have been first figured with any degree of accuracy in the work of Count de Cope, who however mistook it for the *Lacerta dracaena* of Linnaeus.”

This last account of a reptile is composed of one page of Latin text (and one blank), Plate 1063 (not dated, signed by R. P. Nodder), and one page of English text (and one blank).

Discussion

It is with this lizard that the herpetological accounts of *The Naturalist's Miscellany* are concluded. Although only 58 species are treated (42 reptiles, 16 amphibians), not less than 16 taxa have some taxonomical and nomenclatural importance:

- 12 original descriptions of taxa:
 - Amphibians - *Gyrinus mexicanus*, *Rana australiaca*, *Rana temporaria* var. *rubra*
 - Chelonians - *Testudo meleagris*, *Testudo nilotica*
 - Lizards - *Lacerta monodactyla*, *Lacerta unistriata*
 - Amphisbaenians - *Amphisbaena rosea*, *Lacerta lumbricoides*
 - Snakes - *Coluber nasicornis*, *Coluber russelii*
 - Crocodilians - *Lacerta hispaniolica*
- 2 replacement names: *Lacerta furcifrons* and *Coluber picatus*

- 2 unjustified emendations: *Lacerta apus* and *Lacerta lepidopus*

We do not include among the new taxa *Lacerta platyrus*, *Lacerta varia* and *Boa antarctica*, the descriptions of which were intended to be the original ones, but which in fact were previously published elsewhere.

It is interesting to note that five out of the twelve taxa described in *The Naturalist's Miscellany* are still valid. They include noteworthy taxa such as *Ambystoma mexicanum*, *Bitis nasicornis*, and *Daboia russelii*. However, only three taxa were described after publication of the *General Zoology* (Shaw, 1802a-b).

Conclusions

Although it is a general zoological encyclopedia, *The Naturalist's Miscellany* can be regarded as an important publication in the history of herpetology due to the number of species depicted from several continents, the quality of the drawings and the constant use of binominal nomenclature, and also as being the source of description of eleven new taxa, including two venomous snake species, still regarded as valid.

This work had a continuation, although this is much less well-known. A leaflet inserted at the end of the copy of Volume 24 of *The Naturalist's Miscellany* which we examined announced that the series was to be continued under the title *The Zoologist's Miscellany*, prepared by William Elford Leach, to begin “on the 1st of January, 1814 and another on the 1st of every succeeding month”. This suite indeed appeared under the title *The Zoologist's Miscellany*, but was co-authored by W. E. Leach and R. P. Nodder for the figures.

Three volumes were published (Leach & Nodder, 1814-1815; 1815-1816; 1817). The format of volumes 1 and 2 were largely based on *The Naturalist's Miscellany*, and were published in monthly fascicles. According to a

notice inserted at the end of volume 3, it seems that it was not published in separate fascicles, but as a single volume dated Jan. 1st, 1817.

Reptiles and amphibians were poorly represented, although two new species were described: *Acanthophis brownii* Leach & Nodder, 1814 (p. 12, pl. 3; type locality: "Australasia"; now a synonym of *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw, 1802)) and *Crocodylus cuvieri* Leach & Nodder, 1815 (p. 117, pl. 102; type locality: "Dauphine Island, in South America"; this species soon after placed by Leach & Nodder [1816, in the errata of Volume 2], in the synonymy of *Crocodylus lucius* Cuvier, 1807, now *Alligator mississippiensis* Daudin, 1801; see Wermuth & Mertens, 1977: 135). However, this sequel of *The Naturalist's Miscellany* will not be discussed further here.

Although Volume III of the *General Zoology*, entirely dedicated to herpetology, had a much stronger influence on this discipline (Smith & David, 1999), *The Naturalist's Miscellany* will remain as a perfect example of the influence of those semi-popular zoological encyclopedias of the 18th - 19th centuries on taxonomy and natural history as a whole.

Acknowledgments

For his invaluable help and constructive comments, we are most grateful to Prof. Kraig Adler (Cornell University, Ithaca). For all their helpful suggestions, we are indebted to the following persons: Dr. Roger Bour (Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris), Mr. Olivier Pauwels (Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels), and Dr. Hobart M. Smith (University of Boulder, Colorado).

We thank warmly Mme Monique Ducreux, General librarian, and the staff of the Bibliothèque Centrale, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for their kind and efficient help in our bibliographical searches.

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- Note.** This is the title appearing on titlepage of part III of the Volume I, dealing with Amphibia, Reptilia and Pisces and seemingly published in November 1789. The complete title, as appearing on title page of Volume I, is as follows:
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- Note.** These two titles refer to the *in duodecimo* edition.
- 1789. Histoire Naturelle des Serpens. Tome Second. Imprimerie du Roi, Hôtel de Thou, Paris: (1)-8 + 1-19, Errata, 1-144 + 1-527, pl. 1-22.
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- umständlich beschrieben werden. Mit einer Vorrede Herrn Albrechts von Haller, Präsidentens der Königlich-Göttingischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Herausgegeben und mit zuverlässigen Abbildungen gezieret von August. Johann Rösel von Rosenhof. Johann Joseph Fleischmann, Nürnberg: (6), i-viii + 1-116, pl. 1-24, Frontispiece.
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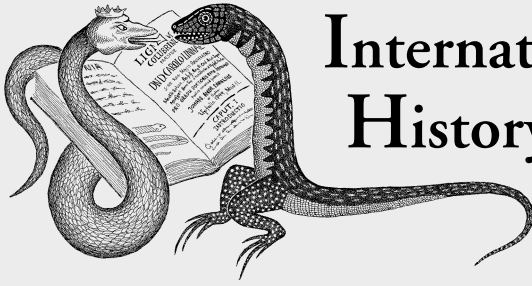
Slithy Toves: A Picture-Book of Classic Herpetological Illustrations

...continued from p. 4.

The final section, on herps as symbols, includes religious manuscripts, sea serpents, astronomical atlases, and even illustrations from the works of John Milton, Mark Twain, and Walt Kelly. There is also a long illustrated essay by Kraig Adler, entitled "Myth versus Reality: the Challenges of Illustrating Amphibians and Reptiles."

Specifications: *Slithy Toves: Illustrated Classic Herpetological Books at the University of*

Kansas in Pictures and Conversations. SSAR, December 2000. 188 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 (21.5 x 28 cm); stiff covers. ISBN 0-916984-53-2. Price: US \$60 plus shipping: \$4 in USA, \$10 non-USA. MasterCard and VISA acceptable. Send orders to: Dr. Robert Aldridge, SSAR Publications Secretary, Department of Biology, Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO 63103-2010, USA. E-mail: ssar@slu.edu, web: <http://www.ukans.edu/~ssar/>



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